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RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS

Seed Catalogue
1907
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Sioux City Seed & Nursery Co.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

"THE HARVEST MOON"

FOR SALE BY

1907

VEGETABLE SEEDS

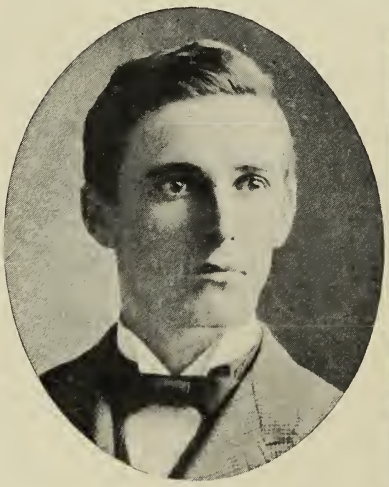
Cheap, Unreliable Seeds are dear as a gift. Don't risk your crop by buying them. Our seeds can be depended on as to growing and quality.

It is with pleasure we present this Retail Seed Catalog. It has been prepared and printed largely for the use of market gardeners and others who plant bulk seeds. It is not especially intended for the amateur or one who wishes to test novelties.

Our List of Seeds is amply sufficient to meet the above demand, as it contains a complete list of standard seeds and new varieties that have proven to have genuine merit.

OUR SEED MERITS.

We had thought of writing about the merits of our seeds and printing it on this first page, but we feel sure that the best thing we can do is to let others talk for us. We want to introduce to you Mr. F. X. Wallner, of South Sioux City, Neb. He is a competent judge. Hear what he says:



F. X. WALLNER

Record Breaking Winner.

(Copied from Sioux City Journal.)

The largest of the individual exhibitors this year is F. X. Wallner, of Walker's Island, South Sioux City, and in the winning of first, second and third prizes he has outclassed all. No other exhibitor can come anywhere near his record. His display occupied two booths, and when the judges had completed their work he had 32 first, 33 second and 5 third prizes, making a total of 70. This is a record that is unsurpassed in the history of the fair.

This is a Photo of the Booths That Took 70 Premiums

Sioux City Seed and Nursery Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

Gentlemen: I have planted your seed for ten years. Last year at the Interstate Live Stock Fair I had sixteen entries and received fourteen premiums. This year I received seventy premiums; ten of a possible fourteen on Onions, fourteen on Field Corn and the rest on vegetables grown mostly from your seed. Your seed is true to name and type and always gives good results. This year I planted Onion seed from three Eastern seed firms, but the stand was poor beside of yours. I think more of my neighbors will plant Sioux City seed next year.

Very truly yours,

F. X. WALLNER, Market Gardener.

Some Reasons Why Seeds Don't Grow:

READ CAREFULLY—From time immemorial there has been more or less complaint of garden and flower seeds not growing. We are aware of the fact that there are some poor seeds sold, but we are absolutely certain that very much of the complaint about seeds not growing is not due to poor seeds nearly so much as it is to the seasons and more particularly, the very careless manner in which seeds are planted. The writer of this has been planting seeds from seed boxes for the last forty years and he wants to testify here that he has had very few failures from the seed not growing and he attributes it very largely to the very great care taken in planting. We cannot make it too emphatic here, that if seeds are planted in season, soil well prepared and tenderly cared for when they are small and tender that three-fourths of all the complaints of seed failures would be done away with.

Preparation of Soil

Of course the first thing to do is to get good seeds. **Our Seeds** may be depended on; as every variety and kind that we put on the market are tested very carefully. The second thing to do and which is of very great importance, is to put the soil in proper condition. If the soil be wet and heavy, it should be thoroughly drained. There is more danger of too much water than too little. Every man who wants a good garden should prepare the soil in the fall, any time before it is frozen up. Clean off all the rubbish and burn, thoroughly manure the surface and spade under. The freezing of the winter will put the soil in prime condition.

COMMON SENSE—We are certain that if gardeners and farmers will exercise just good, ordinary common horse sense, put their ground in thorough condition, drain well, be careful not to plant too early or too late, putting in those seeds that should go in early, first and waiting until the season warms up for the other varieties, keep the crust broken after hard beating rains, then two-thirds of the failures in seed planting will be overcome.

TOO DEEP—As a rule nearly all garden seeds, sweet corn, and especially flower seeds are planted too deep. As a rule, seeds should not be covered more than three or four times their thickness with soil.

FLOWER SEEDS—Flower seeds, as a rule, should not be planted (except Sweet Peas which should be planted as soon as possible, until the ground is thoroughly warmed and the heavy beating rains of spring are over. Take the utmost pains and thoroughly pulverize and make exceedingly fine the soil. As a rule, sow the smaller seeds on top of the ground and not in little furrows. Take a box of very fine soil and sift the soil over them with the hand. It will require but very little soil to do this.

EARLY PLANTING—This is another fruitful source of seeds not coming up. There are some seeds that can be planted as early as you can get them in the ground, in the spring, with perfect safety, while others must be planted much later. Smooth Peas, Radish, Lettuce, Beet and Onion Seed may be planted quite early, while Wrinkled Peas, Beans, all kinds of Vine Seed and Sweet Corn should not be planted until the danger of freezing is past and when the ground has become well warmed up. Vine seeds should not be planted until almost the 1st of May in this Northern latitude. Beans not much before the 20th of April.

SWEET CORN—Possibly there are more failures with Sweet Corn than any other one kind of seed and for **two very important reasons.** First, the Corn is planted too early, when the ground is cold and wet. Sweet Corn will not stand the rough treatment and the dampness that Field Corns will stand, because they are soft and spongy, absorb the moisture and rot. Second, Sweet Corn is almost universally planted **too deep.** It should not be planted, in such season as we have been having for two or three years, over an inch, or 1½ inches. Three or four inches, as is often planted, is entirely too deep. Of course if the ground be dry, thoroughly drained and warm it may be planted some deeper. The early varieties such as Corys, White Mexican and Minnesota may be planted earlier than the later varieties such as Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman, for they are flintier and harder and absorb less moisture than the later varieties. **Sweet Corn** should be planted closer in hills than Field Corn—and rows close together, especially the Early Varieties—fodder is smaller. We have increased our yield over former years fully 50 per cent by so doing.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being one foot from the edge and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Conover Colossal. The most approved and standard, soft; large	$ 05	$ 10	$ 15	$ 50
Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green asparagus; early	05	10	20	60
Barr Mammoth. Has very large tender stalks of a very light color	05	10	20	60
Columbian Mammoth White. Choice variety; stalks white; good quality	05	10	25	75

ARTICHOKE

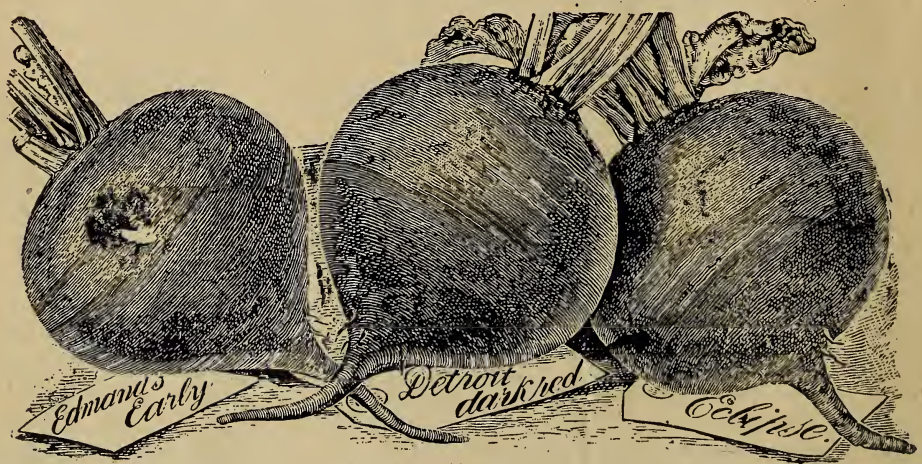
CULTURE—Deep rich sandy loam with plenty of well rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tieing up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable and easily grown, thriving in any situation, providing the heads are cut off and used as they get ready.

	pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
French Globe. The standard and best variety	5c	$0 25	$0 75	$3 00
Jerusalem Artichoke. Tubers only; used for pickling and stock		$0 60	$1 00	$2 00

BEET

Ready for table use in 40 to 60 days.

GARDEN BEETS FOR TABLE USE



CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first weeks of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Crosby's Egyptian—An extra early dark blood, round, not flat	$ 05	$ 8	$ 15	$ 50
Extra Early Egyptian. Very early and of dark blood color, rather flat	05	8	15	50
Detroit Dark Red—Very choice dep red; fine shaped beet; see cut	05	8	15	50
Extra Early Eclipse. Very early; round rooted and dark red; one of the very best	05	8	15	50
Lentz Extra Early Turnips. A large small top round beet; fine strain	05	8	15	50
Dewing Early. Of fine form, flavor and good for market	05	8	15	50
Bastian. A very early light colored turnip beet; fine market variety	05	8	15	50
Edmand Blood Turnip. A market gardner's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality	05	8	15	50
Early Turnip Bassano. Grows to a large size; tops large, flesh pink, zoned with white; very sweet	05	8	15	50
Swiss Chard or Silver. Cultivated for its leaves; mid rib stewed and served as asparagus, the rest served as spinach	05	8	15	50
Early Blood Turnip. Dark red and of fine flavor, productive; standard sort	05	8	15	50
Half Long Blood. Fine dark strain; distinct variety; smooth and handsome	05	8	15	50
Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet	05	8	15	50

BEETS—MANGEL, WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

CULTURE—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and sub-soil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eighteen inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 pounds. Complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter. Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases should be replaced by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, seaweed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen about six or eight inches more or earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel

Prices for large quantities on application.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain. the largest and finest roots. The standard	$ 05	$ 5	$ 10	$ 30
Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	05	5	10	30
Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive, Hardy, vigorous	05	5	10	30
Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. A bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive; tops small, roots large	05	5	10	30
Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe, productive	05	5	10	30
Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive, keeps well	05	5	10	30
Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock feed	05	5	10	30
White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock feeding	05	5	10	30
Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet	05	5	10	30
Klein Wanzleben. Larger than Vilmorin. Good sugar beet. Very hardy	05	5	10	30

BEANS

As a farinacious food for man, the bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality of flavor. The rearing of a really dwarf form of the Lima Bean is one of the greatest recent advances.

Golden Wax

DWARF WAX BEANS

Ready for use in 35 to 40 days.

	pkt.	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Davis White Wax—very hardy, productive, long pods, very handsome, rustless, fine shipper, best canner; in all points the best Wax Bean	$ 05	$ 15	$ 25	$2 00	$7 00
Golden Wax—Best known Wax Bean; very early, fine podded	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
German Black Wax—Has great merit, very tender and best quality	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Black-Eyed Wax—A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Improved Prolific Black Wax—Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Challenge Black Wax—An extra early strain of the Dwarf Black Wax	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Bismarck Black Wax—Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Detroit Wax—Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust	05	15	25	1 75	6 50

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Flageolet Wax—Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Grinnell's Improved Golden Wax—Very early; round, golden pods	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Golden-Eyed Wax—Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Pink-Eyed Wax—Very fine variety; resembles Golden Wax	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Currie's Rust Proof Wax—Vigorous and hardy; productive	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Refugee Wax—A perfect Refugee with long, round, yellow wax pods; suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Wardwell Kidney Wax—Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust	05	15	25	2 00	7 00

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

White Wax—Flat, yellow pods; very handsome, vines small	05	15	25	1 75	6 50
Yosemite Mammoth Wax—The largest pods of all the wax sorts; very productive and of good quality	05	15	25	2 00	7 00
Valentine Wax—One of earliest; pods thick and fleshy; absolutely stringless	05	15	25	2 00	6 50

DWARF, OR SNAP BEAN

Green Podded—Ready for Use in 30 to 40 Days.

CULTURE—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine. This advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. Pods are stringless—absolutely so—the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems; enormously productive	$0 05	$ 15	$ 25	$1 75	$6 00
Best of All—Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Boston Favorite—(Large Goddard)—Red podded Dwarf Horticultural.	05	15	25	1 50	4 00
Extra Early Red Valentine—Early strain of this popular round pod bean, nothing superior to this in Snaps among the green podded sorts; many prefer to Wax varieties	05	15	25	1 50	5 00
Early Mohawk—Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Early China Red Eye—Early and continues long in bearing; fine shell bean	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Round. Early Yellow Six Weeks—Resembles the Mohawk, save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Long Yellow Six Weeks—Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Dwarf Horticultural—Late and productive; fine either shelled or green	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Low's Champion—A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large green flat pods	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Refugee, or 1,000-to-1—Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	05	15	25	1 50	4 00
Prolific Tree—(Navy)—The most prolific bean known; bean not large, but fine shape; cooks easy. (See page 5 for cut of it)	05	15	25	1 50	4 00
Mexican—(Navy)—Very productive; white sort	05	15	25	1 50	3 00
Boston Small Pea—Small, round and handsome	05	15	25	1 50	3 00
White Navy or Pea Bean—Seed white; nearly round	05	15	25	1 50	3 00
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf—Fine winter shell bean	05	15	25	1 50	3 50
White Valentine—Very early, tender; entirely stringless	05	15	25	1 50	5 00

DWARF LIMAS

Ready for Use in 30 to 75 Days.

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Burpee Bush Lima—A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive and its dwarf character is well established	05	20	35	2 00	7 00
Henderson's Bush Lima or Sieva—Productive; very early	05	20	35	1 75	6 00
Jackson's Wonder—Immensely productive; may be used as a shell bean or snap bean; broad, flat pods, variegated bean	05	20	35	1 75	6 00

Prolific Tree (Navy) See Page 4.

Dutch Case Knife

POLE OR RUNNING LIMAS

Ready for Use in 70 to 90 Days.

CULTURE—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Large White Lima—Largely grown and highly esteemed	$ 05	$ 20	$ 30	$2 00	$7 00
King of the Garden Lima—Large in pod and bean; productive.	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Dreer Lima—Thick and of fine quality; early variety	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Early Jersey Lima—A few days earlier than the large Lima	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Horticultural Lima—A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima; it matures much earlier than the Lima	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—Showy; excellent either as snap or shell bean	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill—Used for planting among corn, one of the best	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Dutch Case Knife—Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Southern Prolific—A continuous bearer of good quality	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Scarlet Runner—A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
White Crease Back—Long, round, stringless pod; fleshy and tender	05	20	30	2 00	7 00

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
White Dutch Runner—Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)—Pods green, very long, very prolific	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Golden Andalusia (New)—Most productive of all the pole varieties; beans pure white, round	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster—Early, productive; golden wax pods six to eight inches long	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Lazy Wife—Great favorite; pod from four to six inches long, stringless, rich buttery flavor; beans are white and make a fine shell bean; pods remain green and tender long	05	20	30	2 00	7 00

BORAGE

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a cucumber, are used as a salad or boiled like spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable only when young. Sow in the spring in light soil and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks growth.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	1 Lb.
Borage	$0 05	$0 15	$0 35	$1 25

BROCCOLI

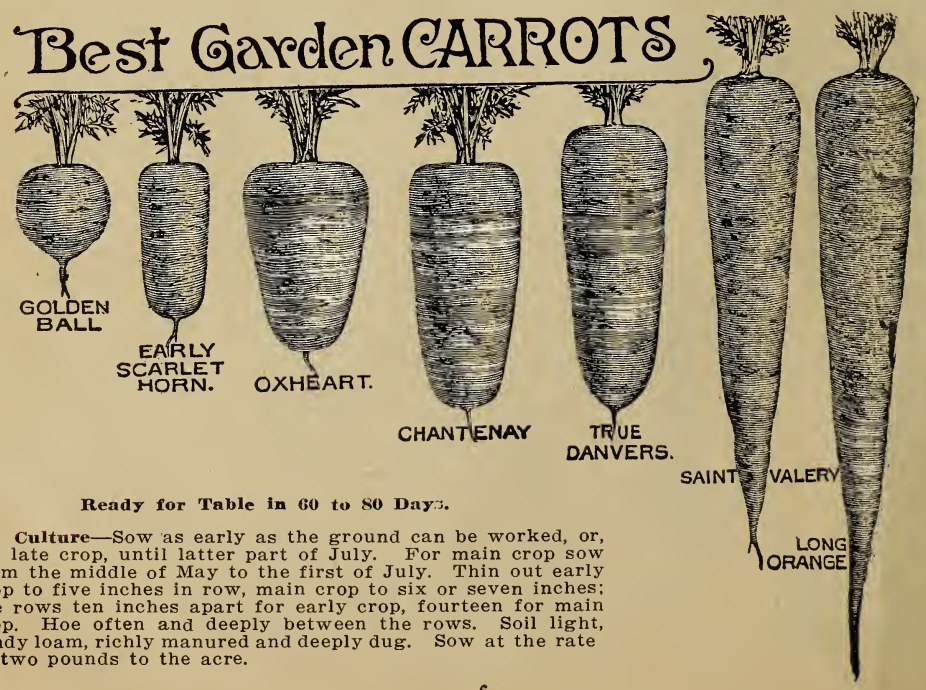
Culture—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedy for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage. The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early White Cape—Best flavor; very hardy; small	$0 05	$0 30	$1 00	$3 50
Early Walcheren—Late variety	05	40	1 25	4 00
Early Purple Cape—The very best; large	05	30	1 00	3 50

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Culture—Sow in May in the same manner as Cauliflower and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sort which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest cauliflower, and are equally as good.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Improved Half Dwarf—The very best and surest strain	$0 05	$0 20	$0 60	$2 00
Improved Dwarf—Compact heads of fine quality	05	20	60	2 00



Ready for Table in 60 to 80 Days.

Culture—Sow as early as the ground can be worked, or, for late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop to six or seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.

	pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Oxheart or Half-Long Guerande. This is one of the most valuable of recent introduction either for family or market; most beautiful shape and rich orange color	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	60
French Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	05	10	20	60
Saint Vallery—Very choice, good flavored	05	10	20	60
Early Horn. Very early variety, small root; excellent flavor	05	10	20	60
Half-Long Stump Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes, broader shoulder	05	10	20	60
Half-Long Stump-Rooted Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality	05	10	20	60
Half-Long Danvers. Thick, of good quality and exceedingly productive	05	10	20	60
Large White Belgian. Very large; excellent stock carrot	05	10	20	60
Large Yellow Belgian. Very large, excellent stock carrot	05	10	20	60

CHERVIL

CULTURE—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil, like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

	pkt.	per oz.	¼ lb.	per lb.
Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing, same as parsley	$0 05	$0 15	$0 30	$1 00

CHICORY

Chicory is cultivated chiefly for its roots, which are dried, and used as a substitute or flavoring ingredient for coffee. The leaves, when blanched, are also esteemed as a salad. Cultivate as recommended for carrots.

	pkt.	per oz.	¼ lb.	per lb.
Long Rooted Madgeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce	$0 05	$0 10	$0 25	$0 75

CABBAGE

Ready for Use in 75 to 120 Days.

We carry the finest strains of American Long Island grown cabbage seed. Market gardeners can depend on plants from our seed heading.

CULTURE—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil with an abundance of stable or Thornburn's Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant

Genuine Sure-Head.

Sure Head.

in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to fifteen inches the other, according to the variety. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of cabbage and cauliflower an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water, then take a short handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the cauliflower or cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea from attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slacked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

	pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Express. .The earliest of all; small, solid heads, fine quality; fine for forcing	$ 05	$ 20	$ 50	$1 50
Etampes—A fine extra early small French sort, with pointed heads; very solid	05	20	50	1 50
All Head. The very best second early, fine flat head, heads very hard, solid	05	20	50	1 60
Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known and most valuable for early	05	20	50	1 50
Early Winningstadt. A standard second-early variety; pointed heads	05	20	40	1 50
Early Dwarf Savoy .. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	05	20	40	1 50
Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header; the head weighing from ten to twelve pounds, most valuable for market	05	20	40	1 50
Henderson's Early Summer. A superior second-early sort, produces large and solid heads of fine quality	05	20	40	1 50
Selected All Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely; the true **sure header**	05	20	40	1 50
Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early or late sort on the style of All Season	05	20	40	1 50
Filder Kraut. Pointed head, fine for kraut	05	20	50	1 50
Fottler Brunswick. Good, solid heads, either for second-early or late	05	20	40	1 50
Stonemason Drumhead. A standard winter cabbage for main crop	05	20	40	1 50
Premium Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main crop sort for market..	05	20	50	1 75
Mam. Rock Red. Very large, solid, red heads, the finest strain of Red Cabbage	05	20	50	1 75
Red Dutch. For pickling; hard, oblong heads; dark purple	05	20	50	1 75
Hollander. One of the hardiest in cultivation, quite a distinct variety; medium size, round, very solid, extra keeper, best of quality—**our seed is from a very reliable Danish grower**	05	20	60	2 00
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over **fifty pounds;** under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would **average** thirty pounds each	05	20	40	1 75
Genuine Sure-Head. .Never fails to make a large, fine head with few outer leaves; fine grower; flat drumhead	05	20	40	1 50

CAULIFLOWER

Ready for Use in 90 to 120 Days.

CULTURE—This is the same as for cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drouth. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for cabbage. To destroy the cauliflower maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

	pkt.	¼ oz.	1 oz.
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine	$0 15	$0 60	$2 00
Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain	15	60	2 00
Henderson's Early Snowball. Without doubt the best of the cauliflowers; our seed is of the very finest strain, grown specially for use in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head; don't buy cheap cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much	15	85	3 00
Half Early Paris or Nonpareil. Popular early white	15	60	2 00

COLLARDS

CULTURE—Sow seed as for cabbage in June, July and August for succession, transplant when one month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb
Georgia Grown, or Southern	$ 05	$0 10	$0 30	$0 85

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS

CULTURE—Sow during August or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in slightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Large Seeded. The best variety for family use; makes delicious salad; used during the winter as substitute for lettuce..	$ 05	$0 10	$0 20	$0 60

CRESS

CULTURE—Sow thickly in shallow drills every two or three weeks. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Water Cress should be sown in damp soil, or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive in damp hot beds. Rightly managed its culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with the Water Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool.) This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Curled or Pepper Grass	$ 05	$0 10	$0 15	$0 50
Broad Leaved	05	10	15	50
Broad Leaved Winter	05	10	20	75
True Water Cress	25	40	1 25	4 00

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a light, rich dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out in beds or trenches. The bed should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required.

The turnip rooted or "Knob" celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

Golden Self-Bleaching.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Improved White Plume—Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch. very early and extenssively grown for market. Per pkt. 10c	$ 05	$ 25	$ 60	$1 75
Golden Self Blanching—A grand solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white. Per pkt. 10c	05	30	75	2 50

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Giant Pascal—An easily blanched and fine keeping large sort, of excellent flavor, superior for late use	05	20	50	1 50
Pink Plume—A strong, healthy, compact grower, with no tendency to rust, very solid, crisp, extra early, and a long keeper, remaining when trenched, in good condition a long time. It blanches as early and as naturally as White Plume	05	20	50	1 75
Giant White Solid—Large, round, crisp and solid; the old well known variety	05	20	50	1 50
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted—Has edible roots which are used for soups and stews	05	20	35	1 25
Celeriac or Large Smooth Prague—An improved form of rooted celery, roots smooth and round	05	15	35	1 25
Golden Heart Dwarf—A very popular and distinct variety; in habit of growth it resembles the Half Dwarf; white sorts, except that when blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow	05	20	50	1 75

Celery for Flavor—Per lb. 20c; per five lbs. 75c.

CORN, SWEET AND FIELD

Pedigreed Seed Corn vs. Elevator Seed Corn

In Seed Corn, as in everything good, there is much hypocrisy and deceit—in other words, plain lying, so that the farmer hardly knows whom to trust or where to get good seed. Many seedsmen, **mushroom fellows,** making high claims, hoping to get rich in a year or two, are sending out only scoop, shovel, or elevator corn. This has a tendency to bring the whole seed corn business into disrepute. We don't ask you to take our word for what we say of our method of growing, handling and caring for seed corn, but we do ask you in **good faith to come and see us,** go through our corn drying cribs, look our corn over, watch us closely butt and tip the ears, see that in many cases we reject one-third to one-half the corn, examine the whole process from the field to the bag or crate, and if you are not satisfied that our seed corn is all, even more, than we claim for it, we will pay all your expenses coming and going and at the city. Possibly you cannot come yourself. Have you not a friend whom you can send—someone living in or near Sioux City? Send him; we will stand or fall by his report.

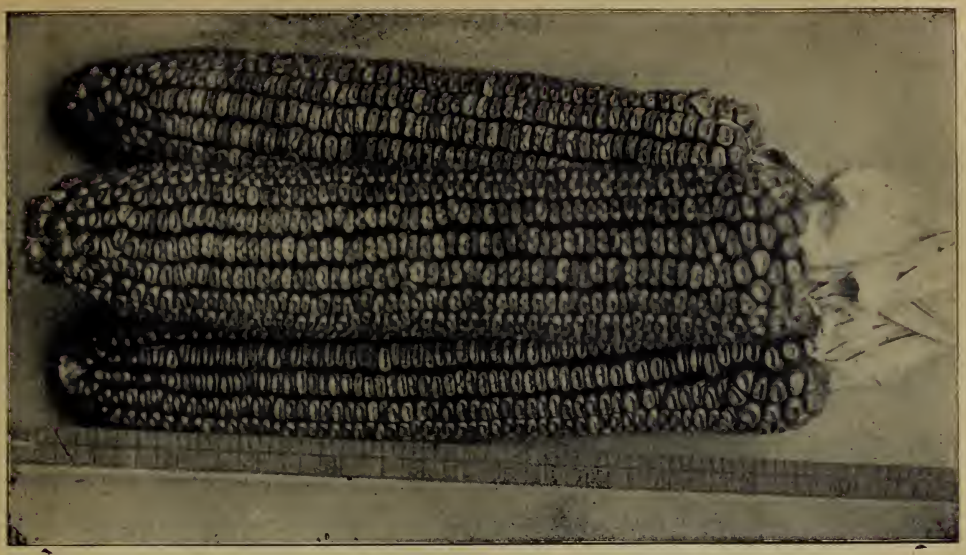
Blood tells, whether in man, beast or Seed Corn

OUR PLAN

It will doubtless interest you to know of our plan of growing and handling our **Seed Corn. Here is a truthful** statement such as you may see for yourself if you should visit us, and we extend you a cordial invitation to **come any time,** either in the summer and see our growing crops, or in the winter and see us handling the product of our corn fields. From the tens of thousands of bushels of seed corn we grow here annually, we select only the highest types of each variety, getting as nearly to the ideal corn as possible—probably not using more than three or four ears out of a bushel. We select these along certain definite lines, such as depth of kernel, length of ear, number of rows on the cob, color, etc. This corn is planted under the direction of a very thorough corn man who has had ten to fifteen years' experience along this line. The growing crops are visited regularly and cultivated, etc., under his direction. This corn is allowed to stand and cure on the stalk until November, when it is husked, and in most cases when brought to the cribs a very careful selection is made before throwing into our drying cribs. The bad corn is separated and put into one crib and the good corn into another. **This is the first selection.** These cribs are narrow and tall. The ventilation is most thorough. In ten minutes time all our drying cribs can be closed up from the weather, snows, rains or mists, and in the same time can be opened up when the weather is favorable. This corn is allowed to remain on the cob in the cribs until February and March, when it is again rehandled and resorted ear by ear, rejecting a large per cent, the **second selection.** The good ears are each taken in hand one by one, examined carefully, and if fit for seed purposes, butted and tipped in a machine of our own invention. From one and one-half to two inches is taken off each ear from both butt and tip. In this process the **third selection** is made, for if we find the cob discolored when the outside of the ear gives appearance of good corn, it is rejected. This butting and tipping insures a seed corn that runs even in grains—a matter of very great importance in dropping.

EAR SEED CORN

For the past two or three seasons there has been quite a large demand made upon us for seed corn in the ear. This is the first season we have arranged to fill that demand. We have selected from our 6,000 acre plant some very choice stocks of the following varieties of corn: **Duly's Hybrid, Early Rose, Pride of Nishna, Reid's Yellow Dent, Silver Mine.** In these varieties we shall be prepared to fill orders in 70-pound crates, as per the picture herewith, which is a photograph of same. We have selected these ears from our stocks that show high vitality and pure breeding, and any farmer desiring to buy corn on the ear can get no better stocks from any part of the United States for the territory we cover. It is recommended by some of the expert corn growers that the butt and tip of the corn should be shelled off and rejected. These ears will be found so perfect that there will be but little loss on that account, and while we recognize the impossibility to furnish to our trade every ear an ideal ear, we have undertaken to put up a stock that, used by the farmer, will bring to us additional trade in the years that are to come. In the olden times it was the custom of the family to card the wool, to spin the yarn, to weave the fabric, to make the garment, all in the same family, and all done by one and the same person. That time is past, and today is a day of specialists. One man can breed high types of corn to better advantage and at a very great saving of expense for the community than each member of the community can do for himself. It shall be our honest endeavor, as long as we are permitted to continue the seed business here, to make this department of our work a benefit to the agricultural district surrounding us. We realize what it will mean if by honest endeavor we can help to add ten or twenty per cent to the average yield of the corn crop of the Northwest. We urge upon our farmers not to plant too late varieties of corn. The market reports for the last four years indicate that the corn in our latitude has failed to make grade, and this is due largely to importing seed stocks from the south.

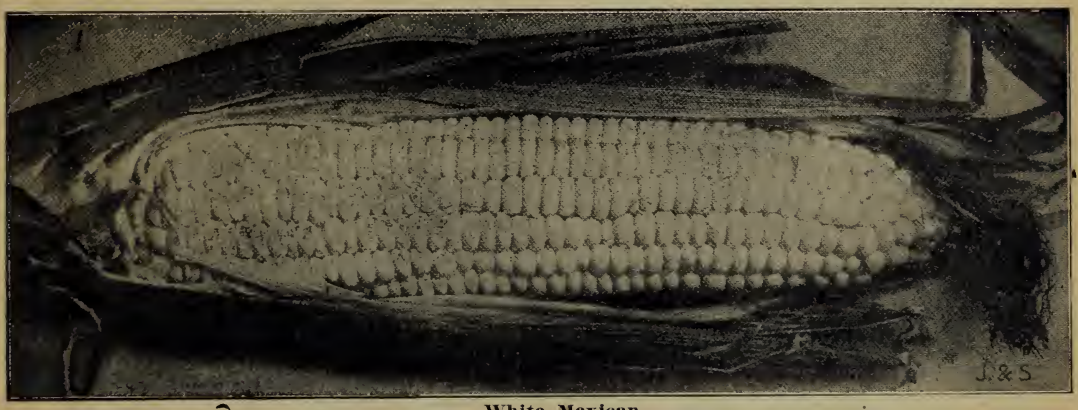


Pride of Nishna, page 12.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

CULTURE—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thornburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of sweet corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

Market gardeners and private planters will do well to consider that our **northern grown seed** will give them **earlier** corn than will seed of the same varieties grown farther south. **Our seed is thoroughly tested** before it leaves our hand.



White Mexican

WHITE MEXICAN

Do you know the marvelous sweetness of the old Black Mexican? You like its taste but dislike its color. Well, we have something finer in every way, **superior in sweetness, a pure ivory white color, large as the Minnesota, earlier than the Cory.** It was ready for table use this year in 55 days. Originated in Ft. Dodge, Ia. Was placed in our hands for trial and development. We know of nothing its equal for the **market gardener.** If you want the finest **market gardener's corn** known, plant **White Mexican.** We control the entire stock. You cannot get it from anyone but us or our dealers.

"I planted the White Mexican Sweet Corn you sent me. I have been planting sweet corn for 25 to 30 years. This White Mexican is superior to any extra early sweet corn I ever saw. Was ready to eat in 58 days from planting. H. B. Smith, Odebolt, Iowa.

"I planted your White Mexican this season, at the same time I planted extra early sweet corn from an eastern seed house. I found the White Mexican earlier and superior in every way. It's the finest early corn I ever had." Desing Bros., Marshalltown, Iowa.

DON'T PLANT SWEET CORN DEEP—Sweet Corn should not be planted over 1 inch deep; most people plant 2 or 3 inches deep—most sure to rot. Also do not plant too early. Not as early as field corn.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

From 55 to 65 Days.	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
WHITE MEXICAN—(See description on page 11)	$ 05	$ 15	$ 25	$1 25	$4 00
Early Cory, Red Cob—A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity	05	10	20	75	2 75
White Cob Cory—Resembles the ordinary Cory in size and earliness, but with white cobs; very much better quality	05	10	20	75	2 75
Mammoth White Cory—Largest extra early corn known, fine quality, 12-rowed compact ears	05	10	20	75	2 75
Marblehead—One of the earliest; dwarf, with short thick ears; of good quality for an early sort	05	10	20	75	2 75
Extra Early Adams—Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use	05	10	20	75	2 75

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE

From 65 to 80 Days.					
Minnesota—Nearly as early as Marblehead; dwarf growth, standard early	05	10	20	60	2 50
Perry Hybrid—Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	05	10	20	75	3 00
Shaker Early—Very large, white grain and quite early	05	10	20	75	3 00
Early Crosby—Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality	05	10	20	75	2 75
Moore Concord—Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	05	10	20	75	2 50
Early Adams—Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes	05	10	20	60	2 50
Early Champion—A new and very desirable sort; ears nearly as large as Evergreen; pure white; only a few days later than Minnesota; very fine for market gardeners	05	10	20	75	2 75
Early Evergreen—By careful selection for a series of years we have produced an early strain of this corn, earlier by six to eight days..	05	15	25	75	3 00
Early Mammoth—Very large and not very late	05	15	25	75	3 00
Black Mexican—Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black	05	15	25	1 00	3 00
Hickox—Earlier than Stowell; large ear; fine quality; plant with Stowell and it will come in ten days earlier	05	15	25	75	3 00

CORN—GENERAL CROP OR LATE VARIETIES

From 85 to 90 Days.	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Stowell Evergreen—Remains a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	$ 05	$ 15	$ 25	$1 00	$3 00
Ne Plus Ultra—Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	05	15	25	1 25	4 50
Late Mammoth—Rank in growth, large ears, rich and sweet	05	15	25	1 00	3 00
Egyptian—Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning..	05	15	25	1 00	3 00
Country Gentleman—Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears of delicous quality	05	15	25	1 25	4 50
Sweet Fodder Corn—For soiling and ensilage	05	05	15	75	2 00

FIELD CORN, EARLY VARIETIES

	Qt.	Pk.	½ Bu.	Bu.
Minnesota King—Ears 7 to 8 inches; 85 days. A famous half dent, eight rowed corn, a very choice variety for Minnesota and Dakota	10	50	90	1 50
Squaw Corn—Ears 10 to 12 inches; 75 days. Has as many colors of kernels as Jacob's coat—white, yellow, red and black, a very fine flint variety	10	50	90	1 50

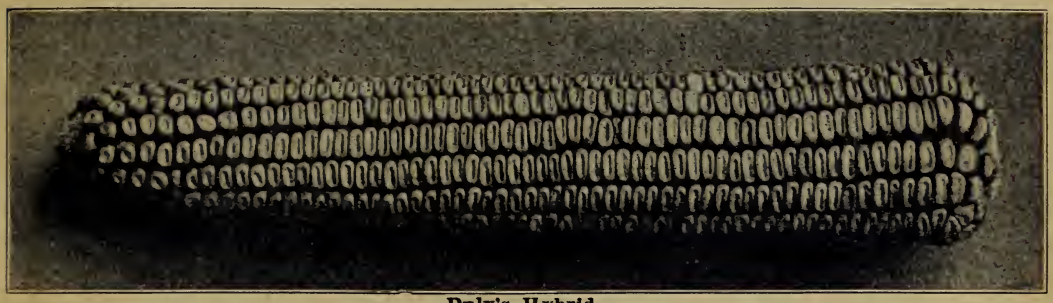
Minnesota King

Smut Nose—12 to 14 inches long; 75 days. A peculiar yellow flint. One side of the end of the ear has a peculiar red place. An extra fine variety	10	50	90	1 75
Triple Income—Ears 6 to 8 inches; 80 to 85 days. A white capped yellow dent corn. Positively the very best extra early corn in existence. Will shell 64 to 74 pounds of cob. This is the corn for Minnesota and Dakota	10	50	90	1 75
Improved Yellow Flint—Eighty-five day corn; a very good corn for the far north, small cob, good yielder	10	50	90	1 75
White Flint (Old Hominy)—Has large silvery white kernels, a very large ear, small cob	10	50	90	1 75
White Flint—Ears 12 to 15 inches; 75 days. A very long eared flint corn, adapted to the far North and for early feed	10	50	90	1 75

	Qt.	Pk.	½ Bu.	Bu.
Wisconsin White Dent—Ears 8 to 9 inches; 90 days. Resembles the Silver Mine, beautiful clear dented corn, long kernel, small cob; finest white for north of Sioux City	10	50	90	1 75

Wisconsin White Dent.

Pride of the North—Ripens in about 85 days, yellow dent; one of the best corns for the Dakotas and for replanting	10	50	90	1 75
Duly's Hybrid—Ripens in 90 days; (see this page for fuller description	10	50	90	1 75



Duly's Hybrid.

LATE VARIETIES

	Qt.	Pk.	½ Bu.	Bu.
Pride of Nishna—Ears 10 to 12 inches; about 100 days. A very beautiful golden yellow, deep kerneled sort. The best we have for territory south of Sioux City	10	50	90	1 75
Iowa Gold Mine—Now a well-known standard corn and still one of the very best; ripens in about 100 days; grain deep rich yellow dent; very small cob, 70 lbs. of ears will shell out	10	50	90	1 75
Iowa Silver Mine—One of the very choicest white corns for the northwest; large, beautiful ears; good sheller, about 100 days	10	50	90	1 75
Leaming—Yellow dent, red cob, deep plump grains, rich golden color; yields 80 to 100 bushels per acre, about 100	10	50	90	1 75
Early Rose—Fine yielder, beautiful yellow dent	10	50	90	1 75

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, STOCK RAISERS

TRY THE EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN

The necessity for green fodder is becoming more apparent each year to all dairymen and stock raisers, and the demand for it is increasing in proportion as the ability of our over-taxed lands to supply sufficient pasturage grows less. The best thing for the purpose is our

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN

This variety is generally acknowledged by our best farmers, dairymen and stock growers, as being better and far superior to wha tis known as either the brand of ensilage corn, Red Cob Ensilage or Southern White Ensilage, from the fact that it grows to an immense size, making a **a large, juicy stock,** that is so **very sweet and nutritious** that cattle will eat every part of the stock and leaves with a relish, clean to the butt.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn also yields an enormous quantity of leaves, and the stocks are rich in **saccharine matter**—more so than any other variety we are acquainted with.

For prices see above.

DULY'S HYBRID (95 DAYS)

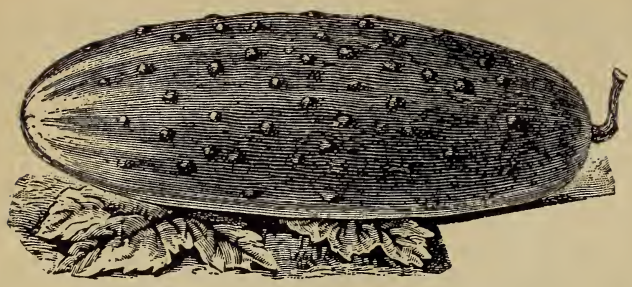
We can confidently say that this is without doubt the finest and largest yielding Early Corn ever offered in the Northwest. Kernels fine golden dent. Yielded with us 75 to 80 bushels per acre. Originated near Sioux City in the Missouri Valley. This may be planted in June and will be out of the way of frost by September 1st. Its yield is sufficiently large to warrant planting for general crop. The man who plants this last of May to first of June will always have **sound corn.** This corn is nearly as early as the Pride of the North and will out-yield this sort two to one. Largest and longest eared early corn known.

"I have been planting corn for thirty years. In that time I planted many varieties; for 3 years I have planted Duly's Hybrid and have found it the best corn I have ever grown. It never gets caught by the frost—always sound and hard and a big yielder. It's the corn, sure."

A. J. Davison.

CUCUMBER

Ready for Use in 40 to 60 Days.



Artington White Spine.

CULTURE—For very early, sow seed in hot bed on pieces of sod or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the fall is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart putting a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Early Russian. Very early, short, is a valuable variety for small pickles for which it is often much in demand	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 80
Early Short Green. (Or Early Frame). Good for pickling, productive	05	10	25	80
Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific	05	10	25	80
Early White Spine. Early, and good for pickling or table use	05	10	25	80
Improved White Spine. Well flavored and of medium size	05	10	25	80
Arlington White Spine. A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end, the young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by name to be the best for small pickles	05	10	25	80
Evergreen. Very early and prolific; retains its fine deep green color in all stages of growth	05	10	25	80
Long Green. Long and crisp, a popular and reliable variety for pickles	05	10	25	80
Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim	05	10	25	80
Giant Pera. Very long and one of the best for table use	05	10	25	80
Green Prolific Pickling. One of the bets for pick ing, dark green, very productive and of uniform small size	05	10	25	80
Nichol's Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort	05	10	25	80
Boston, Pickling. A favorite eastern sort of fine quality	05	10	25	80
Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for family table use	05	10	25	80
Small Gherkin. Very small burr, used for pickles	05	10	25	80
Japan Climbing. Can be grown on trellis	05	10	25	80
Chicago Pickling. Very popular in Chicago market. Color deep green, medium size, prominent spines	05	10	25	80
Serpent or Snake. Cucumbers grow curled up like snake, four to five feet long; quality fair	05	10	25	80
Sterling Pickling. An extra fine pickling cucumber, good size	05	10	25	80

DANDELION

CULTURE—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to eat. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the quality which make desirable as greens. Per pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; per lb. $2.00.

ENDIVE

Culture—Sow in June, July and August, cover lightly, when up thin out to eight inches apart and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

	pkt.	per oz.	¼ lb.	per lb.
Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop	$0 05	$0 15	$0 40	$1 40
Broad Leaved. A sweet variety, fall and winter	05	15	40	1 40

FENNEL, FLORENCE OR NAPLES

CULTURE—Sow in spring in rows sixteen to twenty inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings five or six inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; per ¼ lb. 40c; per lb. $1.50.

EGG PLANT

Improved New York Purple Egg Plant.

CULTURE—Sow in hot beds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out until the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put in. Set out plants three feet by two.

Early Long Purple. Of distinct shade and fine quality	$ 05	$20	$ 50	$1 75
Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple, good	05	25	75	2 25
Improved New York Purple. The best large oval, deep purple, grown more extensively than any other sort	05	35	1 00	3 50

LETTUCE

Ready for use in 40 to 60 days.

Lettuce thrives best in rich, moist ground. For the principal early crop sow the seed in September in the open ground. Transplant when large enough into cold frames, and protect the plants during the winter in the same manner as early cabbage. Set the plants out early in April, or sow the seeds in hot beds in February or March, and transplant into a sheltering border with a southern exposure. For successive crops sowing may be made in the open ground as early as the spring opens and continuing until July. Always thin out well or the plants will not be strong. When wanted as a cut salad sow the seeds thickly in rows or broadcast.

Iceberg

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Cold Frame Cabbage. For starting in cold frames and setting out in early spring; extensively used by market gardeners	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 75
Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender	5	10	25	75
Black Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	5	10	25	75
American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine variety, either for early or late sowing	5	10	25	75
Early Prize Head. Bright green, tinged with brownish red, tender, crisp large, loose head	5	10	25	75
California Cream Butter. Round, solid heads, medium green, good size, compact; rich buttry taste	5	10	25	75
Early Curled Silesia. An early, erect growing, clustering variety, which may be sown very thick and cut while the plants are very young, at which time they are exceedingly tender, sweet and well flavored; color light green	5	10	25	75
Tennisball White Seed. A well known forcing variety	5	10	25	75
Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; good for forcing	5	10	25	75
White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	5	10	25	75
Iceberg. Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably, is very popular; leaves curled and light green; **crisp and tender**	5	10	25	75
Grand Rapids Forcing. Large tender heads, one of the best for early forcing	5	10	25	75
Deacon. A large solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer	5	10	25	75
Improved Hanson. Very large and solid, sweet, crisp and tender; withstands the hot sun well	5	10	25	75
Denver Market. An early variety for forcing on open ground; large solid head, the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; very crisp and tender	5	10	25	75
Paris White Cos. Fine if sown very early, requires tying up to blanch	5	10	25	75

Hanson

KALE OR BORECOLE

CULTURE—Cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. Sow early in the spring in a hot bed and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started grown this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed

KALE OR BORECOLE---Continued

may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots or by banking up with sand. The mid-ribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like asparagus and usually served with drawn butter.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Ex. Curled Dwarf German Greens. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 80
Curled Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above, late variety	05	10	20	75

KOHLRABI

CULTURE—This is an excellent vegetable and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked the same as turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and palatable.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate, white ball	$ 05	$ 20	$ 60	$2 00
Early Purple Vienna. Very good sort	05	25	75	2 50

LEEK

CULTURE—Sow very early in the spring in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high transplant them in rows seven inches apart and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Best Large Flag Winter Hardy and productive..	$ 05	$ 20	$ 50	$1 50
Musselburg. A large standard sort; remains long in good condition ..	5	20	50	1 50
Large Carentan. A superior variety with distinct and dark colored leaves; stout in habit and hardy	5	20	50	1 50

MUSHROOM SPAWN

CULTURE—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of green houses or in sheds wherever the temperature of fifty degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter; and mix to an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed the required size. Three or four foot wide, eight inches deep and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon a the heat subsides to ninety degrees make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given that it be at a temperature of about one hundred degrees.

English Spawn ....20 cts. per lb.. 6 lbs. for $1.00

MELON===MUSK

CULTURE—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frame or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

Rocky Ford

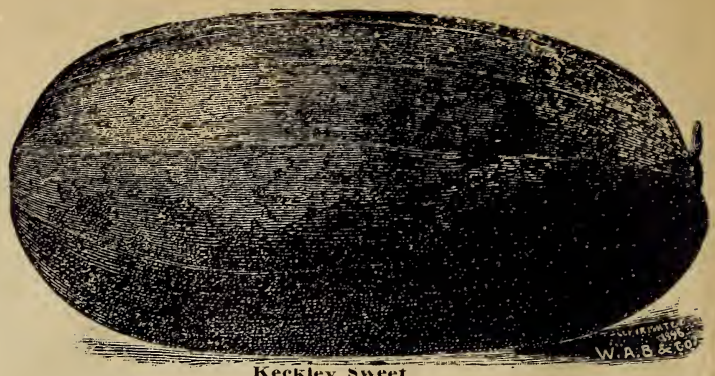
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	1 lb.
Golden Netted Gem—Very early, small and of fine flavor; green flesh	$ 05	$10	$ 20	$ 75
The Surprise—Early, oblong with rich orange flesh of good quality	05	10	20	75
White Japan—Early, with light green flesh and white skin	05	10	20	75
Jenny Lind—Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh	05	10	20	75
Green Nutmeg—Named from its shape, green flesh, sweet, good for main crop early	05	10	20	75
Late Hackensack—Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety	05	10	20	75
Extra Early Hackensack—Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack; very early	05	10	20	75
Osage—Cocoanut shaped, yellow flesh, light green, netted skin, good quality; intermediate	05	10	20	75
Bay View—Very prolific and of great size; oblong, green flesh, late	05	10	20	75
Skillman Netted—Very early, oval in shape, flesh deep green, sweet and delicious	05	10	20	75
Orange Christian—One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early	05	10	20	75
The Banquet—Beautifully netted, medium sized, flesh rich salmon; fine quality	05	10	20	75
Delmonico—Oval, deeply netted, large size, orange flesh	05	10	20	75
Baltimore Market—Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality, intermediate	05	10	20	75
Netted Beauty—Extra early, densly netted; flesh pale green	05	10	20	75
Emerald Gem—Small, extra early; smooth ribbed; dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate, very sweet	05	10	20	75
Green Montreal—Large, round, netted, flesh thick and light green; late	05	10	20	75
Long Yellow Canteloup—Yellow flesh, well adapted for the north; late	05	10	20	75
Banana—Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed, of indifferent quality; late	05	10	20	75
Mango Melon or **"Vine Orange"**—(Also called "Vegetable Peach"), size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh; besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg Plant when partly ripe	05	10	20	75
Pineapple—Medium sized, oval shaped; tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick; delicate and exceedingly high flavored; intermediate	05	10	20	75
Shumway's Giant—Very large, cream yellow, very distinct, salmon colored flesh, sweet and luscious	05	10	30	90
ROCKY FORD—This is the most popular of the basket melons; oval, light ribbed, densely covered with course netting, flesh thick, green and sweet, highly flavored	05	10	30	90
Paul Rose or Tetofsy—Unsurpassed in quality, unexcelled for shipping, flesh firm, rich orange color, covered with dense netting not ribbed	05	10	30	90
Princess—Salmon fleshed, very distinct, nearly round, dark green, netted, sweet and luscious	05	10	30	90

Osage or Miller's Cream

MELON=== WATER

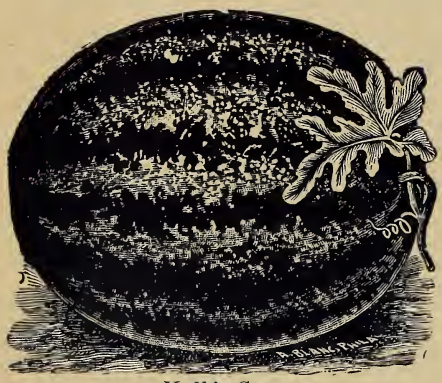
Ready for Use in 60 to 90 Days.

CULTURE—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted, 8 to 10 feet apart, according to variety.



Keckley Sweet.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	1 lb.
Hungarian Honey—A very early sort from Hungary; fine for northern latitudes, perfectly round, flesh brilliant red, seeds very small	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 50
Gray Monarch or Long Light Icing—Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine, late	05	10	20	50
Kolb Gem—Large; bright red flesh, of fine quality and a good shipper, intermediate	05	10	20	50
Stoke's Extra Early—A distinct melon, earliest of all, nearly round, dark green skinned, delicious sugar flavor, seed small, one of the best for the north	05	10	20	50
Mountain Sweet—Large oval variety, green rind, flesh scarlet, sweet and delicious; fine for home garden	05	10	20	50
Sweetheart—One of the best early shipping melons; fruit large, oval, mottled. light green, flesh bright red, firm, melting and sweet	05	10	20	50
McIver's Sugar—Resembles the Rattlesnake, but is very much superior, fine shipper	05	10	20	50
Halbert Honey—Brought out by Burpee a couple of years ago as the sweetest of all melons, and I am inclined to believe that he is right about it. They are much like Kleckley but longer in shape. Dark green, very sweet and very tender. Break easily in handling. Large size and fine for home use or nearby market	05	10	20	50



Kolb's Gem

Dark Icing—Solid, with dark thin green skin; of superior quality, white seed, early	05	10	20	50
Light Icing—Round, pink flesh, of fine quality	05	10	20	50
Mammoth Ironclad—Long, very late; red flesh, good shipper	05	10	20	50
Peerless, or Ice Cream—Very early; red flesh, good home melon	05	10	20	50
Phinney's Early—Early and of fine quality; red flesh, fine for the north	05	10	20	50
Dixie—A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid flesh red. intermediate	05	10	20	50
Kentucky Wonder—Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh	05	10	20	50
Seminole—Very large; quality first rate, intermediate	05	10	20	50
Cuban Queen—Solid and heavy, skin marked regularly; excellent quality, early	05	10	20	50
Black Spanish—Large, roundish, nearly black, dark red flesh; early	05	10	20	50
Sweet Mountain—An old and reliable sort; flesh red, late	05	10	20	50
Florida Favorite—A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake, intermediate	05	10	20	50
Georgia Rattlesnake—Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh, late	05	10	20	50
Citron—Round and handsome, for preserving; late	05	10	20	50
Cole's Early—Very early, very sweet, fine home melon	05	10	20	50
Keckley's Sweet—Oblong, rich dark green, flesh bright scarlet, very sweet	05	10	20	50
Black Boulder—Nearly round, very large, black green, fine shipper	05	10	20	50
Black Diamond—Very fine color, good shipper	05	10	20	50
Duke Jones—Early, large round, fine flavor, fine shipper	05	10	20	50
Jones' Jumbo—Very large, fine green color, meat deep red, fine shipper	05	10	20	50
Fordhook Early—An extra early, of extra fine flavor, and large size, color a uniform green; average weight form 30 to 40 pounds	05	10	20	50

Cole's Early.

MARTYNIA

FOR PICKLES.

CULTURE—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot bed and seedling afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	1 Lb.
Proboscidea	$ 05	$ 25	$ 75	$2 50

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during the winter.

Black—These seeds form the mustard of commerce	$ 05	$ 10	$ 15	$ 35
White London—Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	15	35
Giant Southern Curled—Very large leaves	05	10	15	35

NASTURTIUM

CULTURE—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used for flavoring pickles or as a substitute for capers.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	1 Lb.
Tall Mixed	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 25
Dwarf Mixed	05	15	40	1 25

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot bed and transplanted.

Dwarf Green	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 60
Long Green	05	10	25	60
Early Dwarf	05	10	25	60

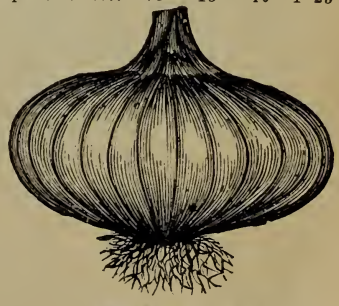
ONION

Ripens in 65 to 120 Days.

Large Red Globe

CULTURE—Sow in rich sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
White Barletta—A small white Italian sort; the earliest o fall, fine for pickling	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 50
New Queen—Very early small white sort, the best pickling	05	15	40	1 50
Large White Portugal—Standard sort, flat	05	20	60	2 25
Large White Globe—Large Southport strain	05	20	60	2 00
Giant White Tripoli—Very large white	05	15	40	1 50
White Flat Bermuda—Very early	05	15	40	1 50
Early Red Flat—Color of Wethersfield, early	05	15	40	1 50
Large Red Globe—Southport strain, one of the best reds, good keeper	05	15	50	1 50
Large Red Wethersfield—Half early, and a good keeper; standard sort	05	15	35	1 00
Giant Rocco, Light Red—Productive and mild, of very large size	05	15	40	1 50
Giant Rocco, Yellow—Same as above save in color	05	15	40	1 50
Yellow Danvers—(Flat)—A standard sort, rather oval, early, good keeper	05	15	40	1 25
Yellow Globe Danvers—Of more globular shape; keeps well	05	15	35	1 00
Large Yellow Globe—Southport strain, large, firm, mild, good keeper	05	15	40	1 50
Yellow Strasburg—Fine keeper, the great set onion	05	15	35	1 00
Maul's Prizetaker—Very large, beautiful onion, white flesh, skin straw color; sweet, mild, tender; keeps medium	05	20	40	1 25
Globe Wethersfield—Cross between Red Wethersfield and Large Red Globe; very beautiful onion, fine keeper, excellent flavor, nothing finer for the market gardener	05	20	40	1 50
Early Red Globe—Fine onion, mild and tender; not good keeper	05	20	30	1 00
Mammoth Silver King—Very large, white skin and flesh, mild flavor, flat shape; frequently weighs three pounds	05	20	50	1 50



Australian Brown

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—The Great Set Onion—A grand new onion from Australia. This is a truly remarkable variety, remarkable in three ways: First, they ripen extremely early: second, they keep almost indefinitely, much longer than will any other onion; third, they never make any thick necks or scullions. These points are alone sufficient to insure its popularity, but in addition, the onion is of unusually fine quality and very attractive appearance. This onion has kept perfectly sound till the next crop was grown, so that sound onions grown in two successive seasons have been placed side by side 05 15 30 90

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.,

CULTURE—Onion sets and tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. These last are best for early use and where onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

Yellow Onion Sets, Bottom
Red Onion Sets, Bottom
Yellow Potato Onions
White Onion Sets, Bottom
White Potato Onions
Top or Button Onions

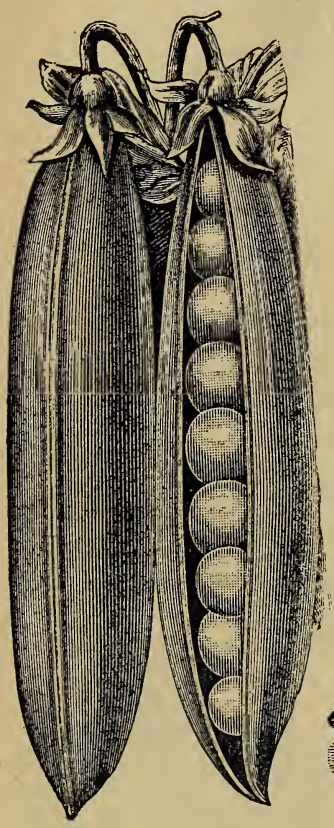
PRICES ON APPLICATION

PEAS

Ready for the Table in 50 to 70 Days.

CULTURE—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, planting outside when well sprouted. Light dry soil, not over rich, suits the pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and against every ten days, for succession up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin) and four inches deep. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans. with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in peas are caused by the Pea Weevil, (Bruchus pist). This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods and the larvae, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.

Peas marked thus (*) are wrinkled.



Gradus

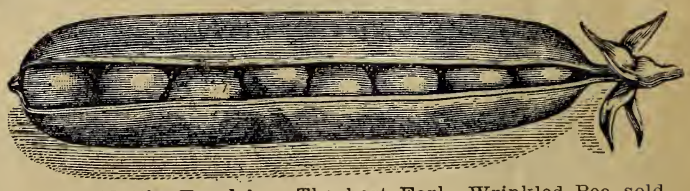
GRADUS

A new English variety of the wrinkled peas; it is very hardy, so much so that, unlike most of its type, it can be planted extremely early; the vine grows about 2½ feet high, is vigorous and very productive; the pods are large and well filled with good sized peas, seven to nine usually in a pod. The Gradus is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation and one of the most delicious in quality.

*NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

The Finest Dwarf Wrinkled Extra Early Variety.

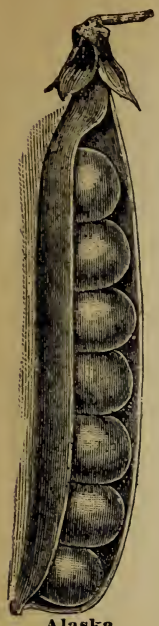
It is the best of recent introductions; vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, while the pods are fully one-third larger, containing six to eight fine large peas, packed so closely together in the pods that the peas are always more square than round. The pods are always well filled with peas, which in sweetness and quality have no equal, being superior to any other wrinkled sort.



Nott's Excelsior—The best Early Wrinkled Pea sold.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS

	Hght. in ft.	pkt.	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
***Nott's Excelsior**—The finest Dwarf Wrinkled variety	¾	$ 05	$ 20	$ 30	$2 00	$7 00
***Gradus**	15 to 18 in.	05	25	40	3 00	10 00
Rural New Yorker—Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	05	20	25	1 50	5 00
First and Best—Early, resembling Early New Yorker	2½	05	20	25	1 50	5 00
Alaska—One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	05	20	25	1 50	5 00
***Alpha**—An extra early wrinkled pea; sow thick	3	05	20	30	1 50	5 00
***American Wonder**—Nearly as early as Alaska, good yielder, extra quality	¾	05	20	25	2 00	7 00
***Little Gem**—McLain's very desirable early pea, great producer, good quality	1¼	05	20	25	2 00	6 00
***Premium Gem**—Earlier than Little Gem, better quality, great producer	1	05	20	25	2 00	6 00
Extra Early Tom Thumb—Well known old variety	¾	05	20	25	1 75	6 00



Alaska.

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS

	Hght. in ft.	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
***McLain Advancer**—A fine standard sort of excellent quality	2½	$ 05	$ 15	$ 25	$1 50	$5 00
***Horseford Market Garden**—On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	05	15	25	1 50	5 00
***Everbearing**—Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	05	15	25	1 50	5 00
***Abundance Bliss**—Medium early; very fine..	1½	05	15	25	1 50	5 00
***Telephone**—Very valuable, vigorous grower, pods large; sweet and tender	4	05	15	25	1 50	5 00
Pride of the Market—Pods large	3	05	15	25	1 50	5 00

LATE PEAS

***Champion of England**—A well known standard variety; sow thick	5	$ 05	$ 15	$ 25	$1 50	$4 00
***Heroine**—Large full pods, enormously productive	2½	05	15	25	1 50	5 00
***Yorkshire Hero**—A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin	2½	05	15	25	1 50	5 00
Melting Sugar—One of best edible pod sorts	4	05	25	30	1 75	6 00
Mammoth Sugar—Gray seed, immense, edible pods	5	05	25	30	1 75	6 00
Tall Sugar—White seed, edible pod	5	05	25	30	1 75	6 00
***Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar**—Large, well filled pods; very productive	1½	05	25	35	1 75	6 00
***Stratagem**—The finest second early, vigorous and productive, eight to ten large peas in pod, unsurpassed in quality	2 to 3	05	15	25	1 55	5 50
Marrowfat, Black-Eyed—The best Marrowfat	4 to 5	05	15	25	80	3 00
Marrowfat, White—An old standard sort, quality inferior, great yielder	4 to 5	05	15	25	80	3 00

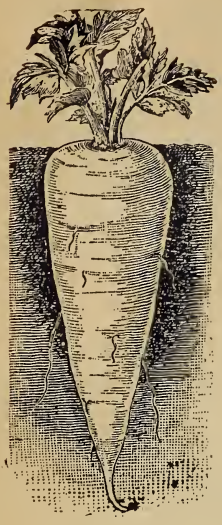
PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow in hot beds in March, and when the soil has become warm set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, hoe frequently and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in pots.

Long Red Cayenne.

Ruby King.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Sweet Golden Queen—Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	$ 5	$ 20	$ 60	$1 75
Ruby King—Beautiful bright red large fruit, mild, one of the best; fine for pickles	5	20	60	1 75
Large Squash—Productive, much used for pickling	5	20	60	1 75
Long Red Cayenne—Bright red, very productive	5	20	60	1 75
Large Bell or Bull Nose—Large and mild, excellent for pickling	5	20	60	1 75
Procopp Giant—Very large size and brightly colored, fine flavor	5	20	60	1 75
Red Cherry—Cherry shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used..	5	20	60	1 75
Red Cluster—A new type of Chili, with upright bright red fruits	5	20	60	2 00
Sweet Mountain—Large, regular and of mild flavor, one of the best for pickling	5	20	60	2 00
Celestial—A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	05	20	60	2 00



PARSNIP

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

	pkt.	per oz.	¼ lb.	per lb.
Hollow Crown—A market gardener's strain	$ 5	$0 10	$0 20	$0 50
Maltese—One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White	5	10	20	50
Long Smooth White—Long white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored	5	10	20	50
Student—A half long variety of delicious flavor	5	10	20	50

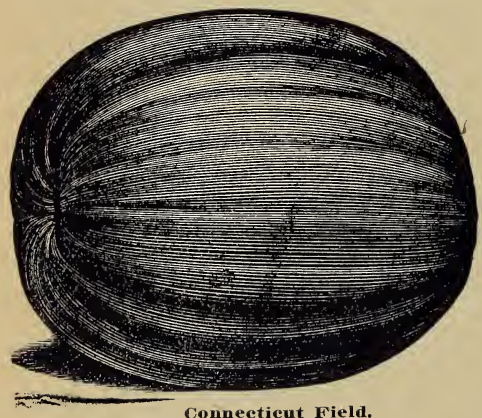
PARSLEY

CULTURE—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke warm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or cold frame.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	1 Lb.
Double Curled—Superior	$ 5	$0 10	$0 20	$0 50
Champion Moss Curled—Very pretty and one of the very best	5	10	20	50
Fern-Leaved—Fine curled	5	10	20	50
Hamburg or Rooted—Edible roots, much like parsnips	5	10	20	50

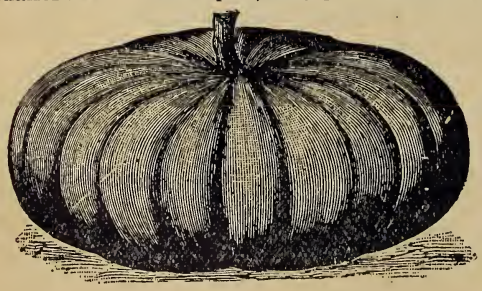
PUMPKIN

CULTURE—May be planted middle of spring, among corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, 4 seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines.



Connecticut Field.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	1 lb.
Large Cheese—Flat; one of the best varieties for family use, good keeper	$ 05	$ 10	$ 15	$ 40
Sweet or Sugar—Fine grained, sweet and prolific, small yellow, best for pies	05	10	15	40
Quaker Pie—Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper	05	10	20	60
Striped Cushaw. Medium size, crookneck, very productive	05	10	20	60
Red Etampes—Medium size flat, fine for cooking	05	10	20	60
Mammoth Potiron—Grows to an enormous size, 150 to 275 lbs., fine for exhibition	05	10	20	60
Mammoth Tours — A very large French variety	05	10	20	60
Tennessee Sweet Potato — Bell shaped; thick, white flesh, fine for pies	05	10	20	60
Connecticut Field—Grown for stock, very productive	05	5	10	25



Large Cheese.

RHUBARB

CULTURE—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds when only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.

Salsify
Mam. Sandwish Islands

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth—Very large, but good quality	$ 05	$0 15	$0 40	$1 25
Linnaeus—The earliest	05	15	40	1 25
Victoria—Very fine in quality, but small	05	15	40	1 25

Roots—Per doz. 60 cts; per 100 $4.00.

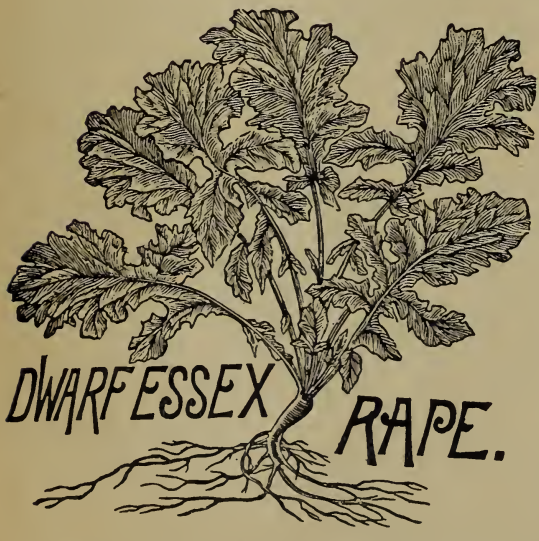
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

CULTURE—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for carrots and parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled till tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

	pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Long White French	$ 05	$ 10	$ 30	$1 00
Mammoth Sandwich Island—Large and superior	05	15	40	1 50

RAPE

DWARF ESSEX



A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitableness of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a cover crop, and, when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used, and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which, when once introduced, becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate.

We handle only one variety of Rape, the Dwarf Essex, which is biennial, and one of the most profitable plants to use for green manuring and pasture. There is no plant which will give as heavy a yield for forage at such a small cost as this, and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of the American farms. When fed off by sheep it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Beware of the worthless annual variety that is often sold and which is worthless for forage.

RAPE in general appearance is much like the Rutabage—so far as tops are concerned, but there are no tubers. Grows from 2 to 2½ feet high. Sheep, cattle or hogs are turned in it about eight weeks after sowing. The usual precautions should be taken against bloating—putting them on but a short time at first and gradually extending the time until they can remain all the time.

CULTURE—Prepare the ground as for Turnips and sow in June or July, with a Turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two and one-half pounds per acre. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of five pounds per acre.

MANY FARMERS are sowing Dwarf Essex Rape with their wheat or other spring sowing crops, putting it right in the drills with the grains sown. The Rape plants do not develop sufficiently to interfere with the growing grain, but after harvest comes on rapidly. It does well to sow after the corn has been laid by and when the corn has been husked it furnishes the very best pasture, in connection with the stalks.

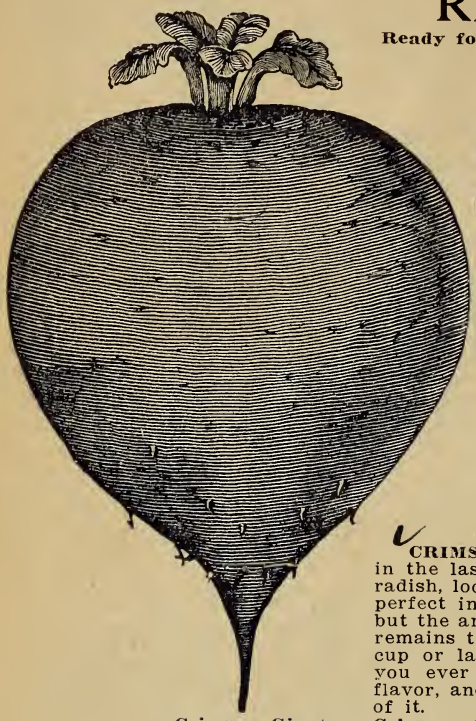
SOIL—Does not do well on all kinds of soils. Makes the best growth on slough soils, in which there is ample moisture. Makes the least growth on stiff clay soils. On the black soils of the prairies it does exceedingly well.

TIME—In the Northwest for pasture purposes it is best to sow it from June 15th to July 25th—about July 1st is the best—unless it be sown at the time of putting in oats or spring wheat, in which case it does not develop much until after the crops are cut.

One pound, 15 cents; five pounds, 50 cents; twelve pounds, $1.00. 25 lbs. and over, 8 cents per pound. For larger lots, write for special prices.

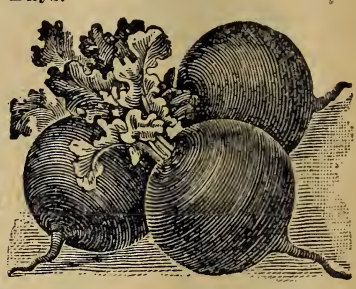
RADISH

Ready for Use from 18 to 25 Days.



Crimson Giant

French Breakfast



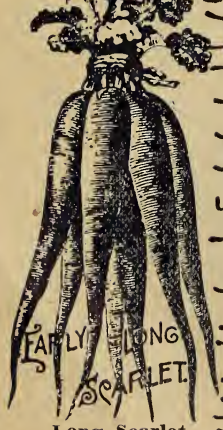
Non Plus Ultra

CULTURE—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to ten inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market gardeners.

CRIMSON GIANT—This we consider the greatest new radish in the last ten years. It is of Germon origin. It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet, till it gets as large as a tea-cup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup and you will have a good idea of it.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Crimson Giant Radish	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 60
Turnip Early Scarlet—Very early, crisp, good forcing	05	10	20	50
Turnip Early Deep Scarlet—Very early; used for forcing	05	10	20	50
Turnip Early Scarlet White Tipped—Very early for frames or outdoors. This is one of the best for market gardeners	05	10	20	50
French Breakfast—Earliest, most handsome, tender and crisp. Deep, glossy crimson with white tips	05	10	20	50
Rosy Gem—One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender, beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip	05	10	20	50
Turnip Early Ne Plus Ultra—Extra early scarlet forcing; short leaved	05	10	20	50
Turnip Early Deep Blood Red—Extra early forcing sort	05	10	20	50
Turnip Early White or Box—Suitable for forcing, flesh pure white and sweet	05	10	20	50
Turnip Yellow Summer—Dull yellow, fine flesh	05	10	20	50
Turnip Golden Summer—Smooth and bright skin	05	10	20	50
Turnip Gray Summer—Good solid summer sort	05	10	20	50
Olive-Shaped French Breakfast—Pink and white, early; standard sort	05	10	20	50
Olive-Shaped White—Mild and fine for summer	05	10	20	50
Long Scarlet Short Top—Very long and crisp; for frames and open ground	05	10	20	50
Long Brightest Scarlet—White tipped, very bright and beautiful	05	10	20	50
Long Scarlet Chartier White Tipped—Shades from crimson to white; tender	05	10	20	50
Long Wood Early Frame—Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	05	10	20	50
Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—Crisp and tender in summer; one of the best	05	10	20	50
The Icicle—A new introduction of the Long White; beautiful ivory white color; fine slender form, quality excellent; very early, a very fine market sort	05	10	20	50
White Strasburg Summer—Very large; the German's favorite, quality fine	05	10	20	50
White Stuttgart Summer—Very early and very large	05	10	20	50
Winter Rose China—Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	05	10	20	50
Winter Long Black Spanish—The popular winter sort	05	10	20	50
Winter Round Black Spanish—Fine for winter	05	10	20	50
Winter Large White Spanish—Fine for winter	05	10	20	50
Winter California White Mammoth—A very large white winter variety	05	10	20	50



Long Scarlet Short Top

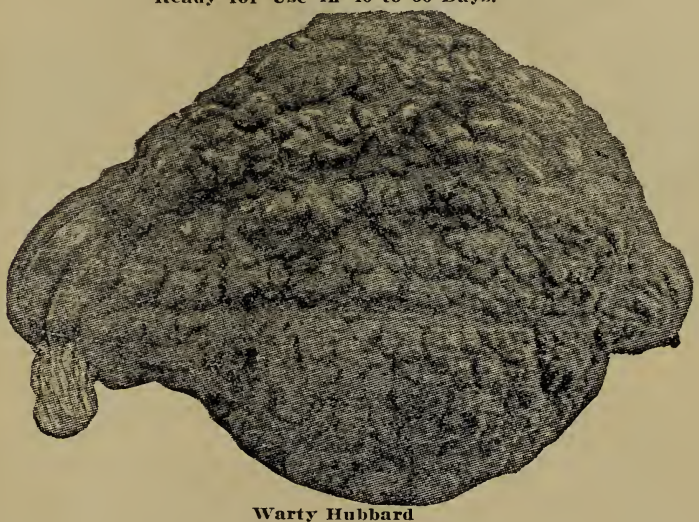
SORREL

CULTURE—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flour stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked percisely like spinaeh; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northerly exposure is preferable.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	1 lb.
Garden	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 25

SQUASH

Ready for Use in 40 to 60 Days.



Warty Hubbard

CULTURE—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	1 lb.
Early Golden Bush Scallop—Fine for summer use, not as early as the White	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
Early White Scallop Bush—A good early shipping variety, best scallop	05	10	20	60
Golden Summer Crookneck—One of the very best summer squashes	05	10	20	60
Egg Plant Bush Squash—A white fleshed bush variety, oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg Plant	05	10	20	60
Early Orange Marrow—An improved Boston Marrow; quite distinct, very early, and of most delicious flavor; suitable for fall or winter	05	10	20	60
Boston Marrow—Oval, bright orange, flesh yellow and fine	05	10	20	60
Hubbard—Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	05	10	25	80
Warty Hubbard—More warty, harder shell, better keeper, true stock	05	10	25	80
Red or Golden Hubbard—Fine reddish or golden color, large size, fine quality	05	10	25	80
The Faxon—Medium size, very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality	05	10	25	75
Turban—Orange yellow flesh of good flavor	05	10	20	60
Bay State—With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter	05	10	20	60
Pike's Peak or Sibley—Thick, bright orange flesh, fine winter sort	05	10	20	75
Essex Hybrid—A good fall and winter sort	05	10	20	75
Marblehead—Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	05	10	20	75
Perfect Gem—Round, white, fine quality, productive, good either for fall or winter	05	10	20	75
Fordhook—One of the best winter squashes; fine quality, bright yellow	05	10	20	75
Pineapple—Peculiar shape, white skin and flesh; fine late sort	05	10	20	75
Canada Crookneck—Small, well known winter sort, green skin	05	10	20	75
Mammoth Chill—Grows to an enormous size; rich, orange yellow	05	10	20	75

SPINACH

CULTURE—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	1 lb.
Viroflay Thick Leaved—Has very large and thick leaves	$ 05	$ 10	$ 15	$ 25
Lettuce Leaved—Popular French sort	05	05	10	25
Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale—Large, tender leaves, fine	05	05	10	25
Long-Standing Round Thick Leaved—Dark green, very long standing before running to seed	05	05	10	25
Prickly—Vigorous and hardy	05	05	10	25

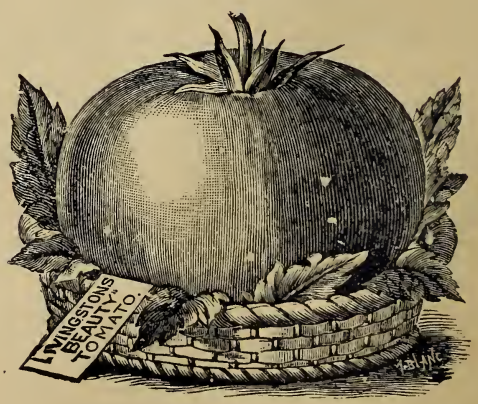
Earliana.

TOMATO

CULTURE—Sow in hot bed in early spring or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

	pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Earliana—It is a full week ahead of all others. Plants of strong growth and very productive. Fruits large, deep red, and of superior quality. Smooth and free from cracks	$ 05	$ 20	$ 50	$1 75
Matchless—Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red, very solid	05	20	50	1 75
Ponderosa—The largest variety in cultivation	5	35	1 00	3 00
Ignotum—Very prolific, earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	5	20	60	2 00
Dwarf Champion—Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early and resembles Acme in appearance	5	20	50	1 75
Atlantic Prize—The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	5	20	50	1 75
Perfection—(Livingston). Early, regular and productive, red, heavy cropper	5	20	50	1 75
Favorite (Livingston)—Large, smooth, productive and good shipper	5	20	50	1 75
Beauty—(Livingston). Large, smooth, pinkish red, thick flesh, regular form	5	20	50	1 75
Stone—(Livingston). Very large, perfectly smooth, fine bright scarlet; best main crop	5	20	50	1 75
Acme—Medium, red, smooth and good; one of the best earlies	5	20	50	1 75
Early Advance—Bright, red, medium sized, smooth, solid, very early	5	20	60	2 00
Turner's Hybrid or Mikado—Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	5	20	60	2 25
Royal Red—A first class main crop variety; skin and flesh intense red color	5	20	60	2 25
Trophy, Large—Very solid; standard late sort, grown extensively for canning	5	20	50	1 75

	pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Conqueror—Very early, fruit of medium size	5	20	60	2 25
Yellow Plum—Round and regular, bright yellow; used for pickles	5	20	60	2 25
Peach—Resembles a peach, for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent	5	20	60	2 25
Yellow Peach—very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contrast with other sorts	5	25	75	2 50
Red Cherry—Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	5	25	75	2 50
Yellow Cherry—Similar to preceding, save in color	5	25	75	2 50
Red Pear-Shaped—Fruit of peculiar shape, handsome and solid	5	25	75	2 50
Upright Station Tree—The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner; and is well adapted to pots	5	25	80	3 00



Beauty.

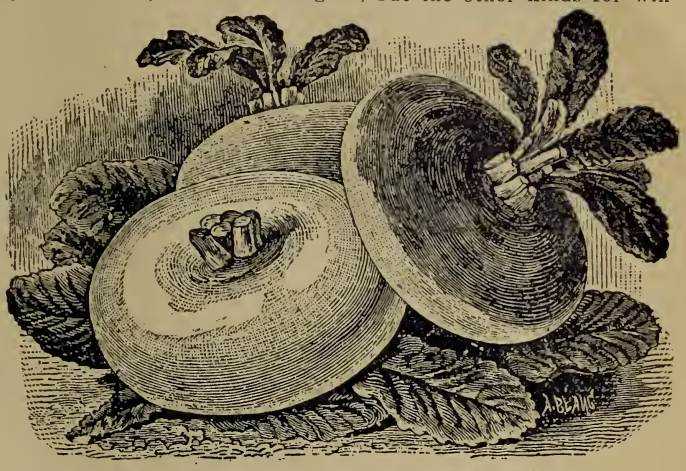
	pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Ground Cherry—(Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit used for preserves	5	25	60	2 25
Golden Queen—Large size handsome, very smooth, good quality	5	20	60	2 25
Golden Trophy—Similar to the Red Trophy	5	20	60	2 25
Tree Tomato	5	30	1 00	3 5′

Sox

TURNIP

CULTURE—For early trunips sow as soon as ground opens in the spring. The Milan and Munich should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds for winter use may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained, particularly of the Ruta Bagas, by cultivating in drill eighteen inches apart and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

Early Purple Milan



	White Strap Leaf Purple-Top Strap Leaf. pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Early Milan White—Very early, white top	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
Early Milan—Purple; earliest of all; with purple top	05	10	20	60
Purple Top Munich—One of the earliest	05	10	20	60
White Egg—Oval, handsome and sweet	05	10	20	45
Early Dutch—Rather flat; good white early sort	05	10	20	45
Cow Horn—Early and good; shaped like a Nantes carrot	05	10	20	45
Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf—The popular flat fall sort; sweet, firm and mild	05	10	20	45
Purple Top White Globe—A standard sort in the New York market; nothing better	05	10	20	45
White Norfolk—Globular, late, solid, very large, fine for stock	05	10	20	45
White Strap Leaf Flat—A good early white flat sort	05	10	20	45
White Globe—Good either for table or stock; one of the best	05	10	20	45
Yellow Globe—Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	40
Yellow Stone—Fine hard winter sort	05	10	20	40
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—Very handsome; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	40
Sweet German—White, hard, firm, sweet; must be sown early; partakes of the nature of Ruta Baga	05	10	20	40
Yellow Aberdeen—Hardy, productive and a good keeper	05	10	20	40

Monarch.

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Monarch—Distinct in form; a grand, good variety; very large yielder; grown mostly above the ground; flesh rich yellow	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 45
Improved American Purple Top—Very hardy variety, flesh yellow; sweet and well flavored; deep purple; has but little neck	05	15	20	45
Carter's Imperial Hardy—A purple topped variety, growing to a large size, single top root; good flavor	05	10	20	45
White Swede or Russian—Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh, fine flavor, good keeper	05	10	20	45

THE FRUIT-GROWER CO.

PUBLISHERS OF

THE FRUIT-GROWER — The Best and Handsomest Fruit Paper in America

A High-Grade Farm Journal Devoted to the Breeding of Corn and Stock — FARM AND STOCK

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SEVENTH AND CHARLES STREETS ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

SWEET PEAS

Our Sweet Peas are unsurpassed for purity of Strain, nothing better in the U. S. They have given wonderful satisfaction the past year. If you buy ours you buy the best.

The following varieties are selected with a view to please the most critical, and we think the CREAM OF THE LIST of Sweet Peas.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK.

Duchess of York—Standard and wings large and of fine form. White overlaid with a lacing of exceedingly delicate pale pink.

Eliza Eckford—Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect.

Katherine Tracy—The color is soft but brilliant pink, of the same shade in wings.

Lovely—A delicate shell pink tinged with yellow, producing a very warm, soft color of exceeding beauty.

Prima Donna—The stems bear three or four very large perfect flowers, of a brilliant, yet soft shade of pink.

Ramona—Large, finely formed flower; standard and wings white, but nearly covered with a very warm pink in small dots and shades.

Venus—Standard large, of fine form and substance; a brilliant but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK.

Apple Blossom—Standard rose-pink, lighter at the edges; wings lighter than standard.

Her Majesty—The flowers are very large, a delicate rose-pink color.

Lady Mary Currie—A large, well-formed flower of brilliant orange-pink color.

Ovid—A good-sized, hooded flower of bright pink, overlaid with a darker shade.

Lady—Penzance—A large and striking flower of a peculiar and beautiful shade of rose-pink, with a slight tinge of orange.

Peach Blossom—A very large flower, having a warm yellowish-pink standard and wings of a lighter, softer shade.

Royal Rose—One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard a deep rose pink.

Red or rose standards with lighter wings.

SHADES OF RED.

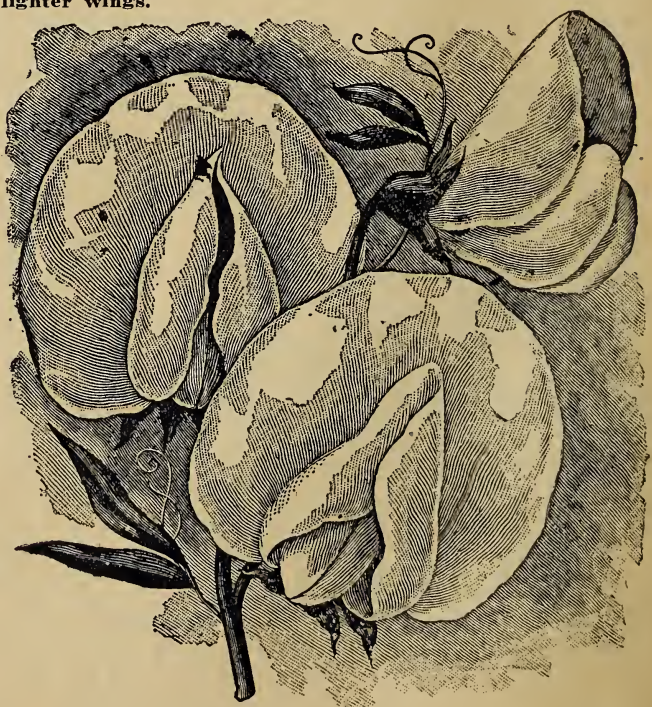
Blanche Ferry—Standard medium sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white.

Brilliant—Flower of good size and substance, color very brilliant rich red.

Firefly—Very bright, and intense crimson scarlet, of good size and form.

Mrs. Dugdale—A large, finely formed flower of a peculiar shade of primrose overlaid with crimson rose.

Salopian—One of the most brilliant and most richly colored sorts yet introduced.



CLARET AND MAROON.

Duke of Clarence—A fine flower, with large standard and wings of uniform shade of dark claret.

Monarch—Standard large, fine form, violet maroon, wings very large and expanded.

Shahzada—This has a very rich, dark maroon standard and deep violet wings; one of the finest dark sorts.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE.

Countess of Radnor—Self-colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.

Dorothy Tennant—Flowers warm violet or mauve, very large and finely formed.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—A large flower similar in color to Countess of Radnor, but nearly blue.

Lottie Eckford—Standard, a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue.

Maid of Honor—Medium sized flower, nearly white, having a distinct edging of blue.

SWEES PEAS—Continued

BLUE AND PURPLE.

Black Knight—The darkest variety.

Countess of Cadogan—A variety having very long stems, each bearing three or four flowers.

Captain of the Blues—Standard large, broad, bright purple blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard. **Navy Blue—A true blue, quite distinct.**

WHITE.

Blanche Burpee—A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer or as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the individual flowers are so fine as to make it a most desirable sort.

Emily Henderson—A bold, well formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

The Bride—The flowers are practically the same as the Blanche Burpee, but the stems are more slender.

LIGHT YELLOW.

Primrose—Standard medium sized, rather long, yellowish white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back.

Stella Morse—The large flowers of this variety are of the finest form and a peculiar warm salmon-pink.

Coquette—Large, finely formed flower. Standard warm primrose with a shade of purple.

Oriental—The large, finely formed flowers are a distinct bright orange of a very brilliant and striking shade.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED.

America—White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine; the most brilliant of the red striped sorts.

Aurora—The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon, pink over white.

Gray Friar—Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shades.

Juanita—Large and splendidly formed; white, with stripes and dashes of delicate lavender.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain—Very large and perfect shaped flowers; white, striped with bright rose carmine.

Princess of Wales—Standard broad, flat, striped purple on nearly white ground; wings very large and lighter than standard.

MIXTURES OF SWEET PEAS.

CHOICE MIXED—One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by cross-fertilization and if good varieties are planted the result is sure to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture has no superior; it is not composed of refuse stocks but contain the finest known American kinds.

Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed—This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture, some of our very best sorts are necessarily excluded; but it will give large, finely formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors.

CUPID SWEET PEAS.

Alice Eckford Cupid—This is a distinct Cupid or dwarf variety; the flowers have a peculiarly delicate beauty.

Beauty Cupid—An exceedingly large and perfectly formed flower of a beautiful rose color shaded with carmine.

Pink Cupid or Dwarf Blanche Perry—This sort originated as a direct sport from the unrivaled Blanche Ferry and has inherited all the good qualities which make that sort so deseveredly popular. The seeds are dark, and of much stronger vitality than those of the White Cupid so that every one can succeed with it.

Primrose Cupid—Very similar in size and form of plant and flower to the original White Cupid.

White Cupid—The flowers of this variety are large, clear, white and of fine form.

Boreatton Cupid—A dark and rich colored maroon.

Firefly Cupid—Very bright, and intense crimson scarlet.

Cupid Mixed—This mixture is composed of choice shades of white, yellow and reds, from light rose to deep scarlet and maroon.

PRICES ON SWEET PEAS

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Named Varieties—As above	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
Fancy Mixed—Made up by us from the above fifty-three varieties	05	10	20	60
Finest Mixed—As grown in the field	05	10	20	60
Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed	05	10	20	60
Cupid Sweet Peas, Mixed	05	10	20	60

The **Fancy Mixed** that we make up from the fifty-three varieties, as described above, is something superb and charming, and will please the most fastidious.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

GENERAL CULTURE DIRECTIONS

Most of the varieties thrive best on rich sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Anise—A well-known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row. Oz., 10c.. ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Balm—A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant early and thin to ten inches apart. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.

Basil, Sweet—A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have the flavor of cloves and are used for flavoring soups and sauces. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.

Caraway—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart and thin to six inches apart in the row. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Caraway for Flavoring—Oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Cat Mint or Catnip—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. The plants should be pulled up by the roots when in full flower and dried in the shade. The seed may be sown either in the fall or early spring, in drills twenty inches apart. Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.

Coriander—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Coriander for Flavoring—Oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Dill—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants and is sometimes added to pickeled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring and keep clear of weeds. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Marjoram, Sweet—A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the North. The young tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

Rosemary—A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste. May easily be raised from seed, but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dry leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00.

Rue—A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.

Saffron—A hardy annual from Egypt that has become naturalized in many parts of the country; cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.

Sage—A hardy perennial, possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground; cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

Summer Savory—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as Sweet Marjoram. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Thyme—This herb is perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves, which is a great remedy in nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.

MILLET

We are headquarters for Millets of all kinds and grades. We carry the largets stock in the Northwest. Our facilities for recleaning are un surpassed.

TENNESSEE GERMAN

Every year we bring the purest strains of German Millet from Tennessee. Farmers who wish to sow Millet for seed to sell should use only this pure Tennessee German. It's worth from 40 to 50 cents per 100 pounds more on the market than seed from northern Millet.

RED-SEEDED GERMAN

If you want Millet for home use, either for forage or to feed the seed there is no Millet equal to the **Red-Seeded German.** It is a species of the German Millet brought a few years ago into the northwest under the name of Siberian. It not only possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary white seeded German variety of Millet, but is in almost every particular, its superior. In the heighth of growth it is about the same and heads out exactly the same head that the other does, but owing to the dense growth of leaves on the stalk, out-yields the white seeded variety in tons of better quality hay to the acre.

Cattle and Horses fed on it thrive and grow fat, and are never troubled with the kidney affection so often caused by feeding other sorts of Millet hay. Farmers and stock men who have fed the seed of this red seeded variety of German Millet to their horses, cattle, hogs and fowls for several years claim positively that it is almost the equal to corn in its fattening qualities.

Milch Cows when fed on the ground feed of the seed give both a better quality and larger quantity of milk than from ordinary ground feed without this seed.

Hogs—Some time ago there was shipped to the St. Paul stock yards a car of hogs from North Dakota that were raised, fed and fattened on seed of this red-seeded variety of German Millet, and had never been fed any other grain. This load of hogs was pronounced the finest that had ever reached that market, and took the **top price.**

Chickens raised and fed on it thrive and keep well, and diseases like cholera, never devastates the farm yard of the fowls where this seed is fed.

We are always in the Market for Millet, Clover, Timothy, Etc., Etc.

If you have any to offer please mail us a good-sized sample and we will make you a price.

Grass and Field Seed Dept.

We do not deem it necessary to enter into an extended description of this branch of our business. In brief we only wish to say that at all seasons of the year we are prepared to furnish as choicve a line of **GRASS SEEDS and FIELD SEEDS** as any market in the West. With our superior milling facilities we are prepared to reclean and grade all classes of seeds and put them on the market in the very best shape.

Bromus

THERE ARE NO SEEDS OFFERED THAT ARE FREER FROM FOUL SEEDS THAN OURS.

Our Prices will be found as Low as any in the Northwest.

Have your Grass and Field Seed merchant write for our prices. Anything in the Above Line You Have to Offer. Send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you highest market price.

WE CARRY

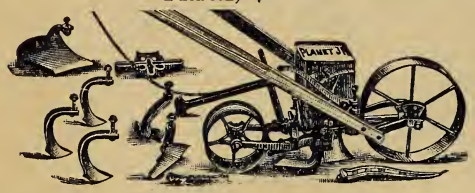
Alfalfa, Alsyke, Buckwheat, Kentucky Blue Grass, English Blue Grass, Bromus Inermis, Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape, Lawn Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Rye Grass, Sun Flower, Speltz or Emmer

We want to buy anything in the above line you have to offer. Send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you the highest market price.

Garden, Field and Grass Drills and Seeders

Planet Jr. No. 4

COMBINED SEED DRILL, SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. PRICE, $10.50.



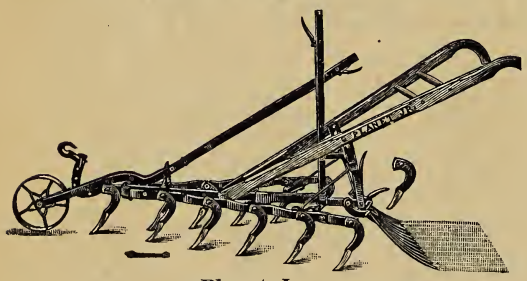
No. 4

This machine, No. 4, is the same as No. 25, except that it makes, when planting apparatus is detached, only a single wheel hoe, cultivator or plow.

Price, complete, $10.50.
Price, as a seeder only, $8.50.

Planet Jr.

TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER.



Planet Jr.

The farmer or gardener is most likely to cultivate best who has the tool best adapted to his purposes. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow here shown you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 12 and 32 inches. It's a special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners and truckers.

Price, complete, $9.00.
Price, Less Wheel, $7.40.
Price, Less Wheel and Pulverizer, $6.20.

A strawberry runner attachment, consisting of a 10-inch flat steel disc mounted on an outrigger. Extra, **Price $1.75.**

Cyclone Seeder

It is Especially Designed for Distributing Evenly.

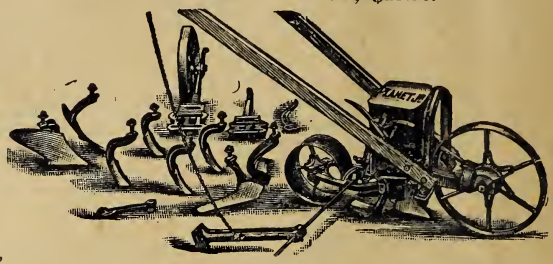
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

As well as every variety of Grass Seed.

The construction is simple, strong and practical. **Price, $1.25.**

Planet Jr., No. 25

COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. PRICE, $13.50.

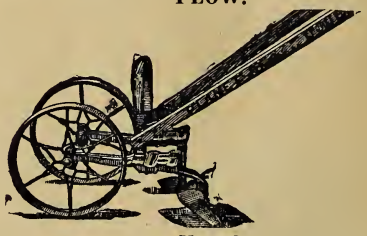


No. 25

This new Combined Garden Planter, No. 25, is the latest improved and most complete tool of its kind. It is wholly without a rival in its line. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in planting all kinds of seeds, either in hills or drilling. By detaching planting apparatus it makes a double wheel hoe, a cultivator or plow. **Price, complete, $13.50.**

Planet Jr., No. 12

DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



No. 12.

Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done it will be a better job than three men could have done in the same time with hand hoes. Then, too, it's so easy to work. Twelve-year-old girls work gardens with them with ease. The No. 12 complete has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a pair of plows for opening or covering, and a set of 4 all steel cultivator teeth.

Price, complete, $7.00. Price, plain hoe, $4.75.

The "Lou Dillon"

TANDEM GARDEN CULTIVATOR

Its two wheels regulate the depth you wish.

Price, with attachments, $6.00.

Price, without attachments, $5.

VALUABLE TABLES

Some few years ago the seed merchants of the United States and Canada adopted the system of selling and buying grass and many kinds of field seeds by the 100 pounds instead of by the bushel weight. For the convenience of customers we give the following table, showing the number of standard bushels in 100 pounds.

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.

	lbs. per bu.			bus.	lbs.
Apples, dried	25				
Barley, malt	35				
Barley	48	100 lbs.	equal	2	4
Beans	60	"	"	1	40
Buckwheat	48	"	"	2	4
Bran	20				
Broomcorn	46	"	"	2	8
Blue Grass, Kentucky	14	"	"	7	2
Blue Grass, English	24	"	"	4	4
Cane Seed	50	"	"	2	—
Canary Seed	60	"	"	1	40
Castor Beans	46	"	"	2	8
Clover	60	"	"	1	40
Coal	80				
Corn, shelled	56	"	"	1	44
Corn, on ear	70	"	"	1	30
Corn, sweet	45 to 48	"	"	2	4
Corn, meal	50	"	"	2	—
Cranberries	40	"	"	2	20
Flax Seed	56	"	"	1	44
Hemp Seed	44	"	"	2	12
Hungarian	48	"	"	2	4
Potatoes, Irish	60	"	"	1	40
Potatoes, Sweet	50	100 lbs.	equal	2	—
Johnson Grass	25	"	"	4	—
Kaffir Corn	56	"	"	1	44
Millet	50	"	"	2	—
Malt	38	"	"	2	24
Oats	32	"	"	3	4
Osage Orange	33	"	"	3	1
Orchard Grass	14	"	"	7	2
Onions	54	"	"	1	46
Peas, wrinkled	56	"	"	1	44
Peas, smooth	60	"	"	1	40
Peas, Cow	50	"	"	2	—
Rape	50	"	"	2	—
Rye	56	"	"	1	44
Red Top	14	"	"	7	2
Sweet Potatoes	56	"	"	1	40
Timothy Seed	45	"	"	2	10
Turnips	58	"	"	1	42
Wheat	60	"	"	1	40
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	12	"	"	8	4
Lawn Grass	14	"	"	7	2
Pasture Grass Mixture	14	"	"	7	2

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE.

	Quantity per acre	
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	6	oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants	1	lb.
Asparagus Roots	1,000 to 7250	
Barley	2 ½	bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill	1	bu.
Beans, pole, 1 pt. to 100 hills	½	bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	7	lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	5	lbs.
Brocoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2	oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2	oz.
Buckwheat	½	bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2	oz.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	2 ½	lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 ½	oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants	2	oz.
Chicory	4	lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White	8 to 10	lbs.
Clover, Lucerne	15 to 25	lbs.
Clover, Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15	lbs.
Clover, large red and medium	10 to 14	lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2	oz.
Corn, rice (shelled)	2	qts.
Corn, Sweet, ¼ pt. to 100 hills	6	qts.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	12	lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3	lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	4	oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 ½	lbs.
Flax, broadcast	40 to 50	
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill		
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills		
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2	bu.
Grass, Blue, English	1	bu.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	½ to 1	bu.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	3 to 5	bu.
Grass, Red Top, fancy clean	8 to 10	lbs.
Grass, Timothy	12 to 15	lbs.
Bromus	40 to 50	lbs.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2	bu.
Hemp	½	bu.
Horse Radish Roots	10,000 to 15,000	
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2	oz.
Kohl Rabi, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4	lbs.
Leek, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4	lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3	lbs.
Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	5	lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3	lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	1 ½ to 4	lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	15	lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8	lbs.
Onion Seed, 1 to 3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 to 5	lbs.
Onion Seed, for sets	40 to 80	lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill	8	lbs.
Parsnips, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3	lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3	lbs.
Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill	1 to 3	bu.
Peas, field	2	bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	3	oz.
Pumpkin, ½ qt. to 100 hills	2 to 4	lbs.
Radish, 2-3 oz. for 100 ft. of drill	10 to 12	lbs.
Rye	1 ½	bu.
Salsify, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8	lbs.
Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8	lbs.
Spurry	15	lbs.
Summer Savory	¾	lbs.
Sunflower	8	lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2	lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	2	lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	1	oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2	oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	1 to 3	lbs.
Vetches	2	bu.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS, NUMBER OF HILLS, OR LENGTH OF DRILLS.

Asparagus	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill
Beet	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Beans, dwarf	1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill
Beans, pole	1 qt. to 150 hills
Carrot	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Cabbage	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Celery	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Cucumber	1 oz. to 50 hills
Corn	1 qt. to 200 hills
Dandelion	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Endive	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Leek	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Lettuce	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Melon, Water	1 oz. to 30 hills
Melon, Musk	1 oz. to 60 hills
Okra	1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill
Onion	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Onion sets, small	1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill
Parsley	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Parsnips	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Peas	1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill
Pepper	1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Pumpkin	1 oz. to 40 hills
Radish	1 oz. to 160 ft. of drill
Salsify	1 oz. to 70 ft. of drill
Spinach	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Squash, early	1 oz. to 50 hills
Squash, Marrow	1 oz. to 16 hills
Tomato	1 oz. to 1,500 plants
Turnip	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill

MATURITY TABLE.

	Days
Beans, Dwarf Green, podded, table use	30 to 50
Beans, Dwarf Wax, table use	35 to 50
Beans, pole or running, table use	45 to 90
Beets, garden varieties, table use	35 to 50
Beets, Mangles, for harvesting	90 to 100
Beets, Sugars, for harvesting	65 to 70
Cabbage, early varieties for cutting	65 to 80
Cabbage, late varieties for cutting	100 to 120
Carrot, for table	60 to 70
Celery, for table	120 to 140
Corn, field, early varieties, ripened	85 to 95
Corn, field, late varieties, ripened	100 to 120
Corn, Sweet, early varieties, for table	55 to 65
Corn, Sweet, late varieties, for table	70 to 80
Cucumber, for table	40 to 60
Lettuce, for table	40 to 50
Melon, Musk, for table	60 to 85
Melon, Water, for table	65 to 85
Onion, for storage	65 to 120
Peas, for table	50 to [illegible]
Pumpkin, ripened	75 to 100
Radish, for table	20 to 50
Tomato, for table	90 to 100
Turnip, for storage	60 to 90

Press of The Fruit-Grower Co., St. Joseph, Mo.